Policy Staff Study

On

DEPARTMENT OF STATE'S

FOUR PAPERS

- I. Coordination of Intelligence Activities
- II. Production of Mational Intelligence
- III. Research and Reports
- IV. Political Summaries

Coordination, Operations and Policy Staff

STATE'S FOUR PAPERS

("COAPS" is substituted for "ICAPS" throughout this paper after 1 October 1949)

BACKGROUND STATEMENT

1. On 2 August 1949, Mr. W. Park Armstrong, Jr., Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, transmitted to the Director of Central Intelligence four papers containing recommendations for implementation "at the earliest fessible time," which he wished to have considered by the Intelligence Advisory Committee,

- 2. A preliminary examination of the State proposals was made within CIA prior to the IAC Meeting of 19 August 1949 when it was decided "to pass (the four papers) on to the Standing Committee to see what can be worked out and refer them back to the IAC Members."
- 3. On 24 August 1949, the State Department member of ICAPO met with Mr. Allen Evans to clarify certain aspects of the presentation made by the State Department.
- 4. On 30 August the IAC Standing Committee met to consider the State Department proposals. The goal of this meeting, which was not realized, was to evaluate the State recommendations and express Standing Committee indersement or lack of indersement on each one. Much discussion of substantially differing viewpoints dissipated progress at this meeting.

- 5. On 8 September 1949 the IAC Standing Committee met to consider a draft of a report to the IAC on State Department's Problem I Coordination. At the outset of this meeting the MME members submitted a prepared paper expressing their views on the Department of State proposals. Basically the MME paper supported many of the State recommendations and asked that the entire series of problems be examined minutely and suggested solutions be offered by ICAPS.
 - 6. On 1 November 1949 the Director of Central Intelligence sent to the IAC two reports one, concurred in by all the Standing Committee except the State member, who recommended in a separate short report that the proposals of the Department of State be referred to COAPS "for preparation of a staff study which will:
 - (a) "clearly indicate the areas of agreement and
 - (b) "isolate and define the issues and areas on which there is disagreement."
 - 7. The Department of State recommendation for a staff report by COAPS on the Four Problems of State met with the indorsement of the LAC members in response to the DCI memorandum of 1 November 1949.

FRONLEM I - COORDINATION OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

State Recommendation 1:

"That COAPS serve as a joint staff under the direction of, and responsible to, the DCI, be composed of members contributed by the several agencies on a fulltime basis, but not 'representing' the agency, and be headed by a chief who will also be the Executive Secretary of the IAC."

CIA Commenta:

This recommendation describes the present situation as regards
the Chief of COAPS and the member from the Department of State. The
"joint staff" concept should be clearly established in the case of the
members contributed by the military departments. The words "Executive
Secretary" should be changed, however, to "Secretariat" to cover the
staff work essential for promoting efficiency at the IAC meetings and
at the same time to prevent conflict with the concept of single loyalty
in operations to the Director of Central Intelligence.

Conclusions:

The functions of COAPS, as part of the CIA organization, have been established and clearly emmerated by the Director of Central Intelligence. These duties cover the viewpoints expressed by the Department of State. However, efforts should be made by the DCI to have the military establishment recognize their designees to COAPS as full-fledged members of the Staff of the Director of Central Intelligence.

Recommendations:

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*taff work on all problems being brought to the attention of the IAC.

2. That the DCI take appropriate action with the Department of Defense to clarify the status of the military members of COAPS so that they do not operate in a "representative" empacity.

State Recommendation 2:

"That matters of coordination be referred to COAPS for study and recommendation by the DCI, or through the DCI by the IAC, but that COAPS itself may submit to the DCI, or through the DCI to the IAC, recommendations which it considers appropriate for consideration."

CIA Comments:

This recommendation describes accurately a relationship whereby COAPS serves the DCI as a staff unit recognizing that problems may be referred to the unit for staff study and that COAPS may itself initiate action when required.

Inherent in the wording of this recommendation is the Board of

Directors philosophy - giving little or no recognition to the "feresignt"

and initiative" asked of the Director of Central Intelligence in the

coordination of intelligence activities.

Since this recommendation was written the thought has been presented by certain individuals at State that "matters of coordination" involving a jurisdictional problem between CIA and one of the IAC agencies should not be referred to COAPS for staff study, since COAPS would be biased as representing a party to the dispute. It is extremely

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difficult to find a problem in the field of coordination of intelligence activities directly or indirectly the organizational structure of CIA and at least one of the IAC agencies.

concrusions:

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- 1. Though working as the staff unit of the DCI the IAC agencies must recognize, if progress is to be achieved.
 - (a) that COAPS is the only permanently established unit of organisation evaluable for staff analysis and formulation of appropriate recommendations;

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- (b) that the DCI is not looking to COAPS for year answers on any problems under examination;
- (c) that COAPS, composed of individuals contributed by the second agencies to be coordinated, can and does achieve objectivity in its evaluation of problems.
- 2. COAPS should assume more progressive initiative in exploring areas of difficulty in the coordination process and in preparing adequately items for IAC consideration.

Recommendations:

1. That a memorandum be sent by the DCI to the IAC Members
notifying them that COAPS has been established in CIA and informing
them of how this Staff will be used and will be available to help

appraise and recommend solutions to problems of intelligence coordination.

2. That COAFS assume responsibility for preparation of items to be placed on the agenda of the IAC meeting and in so doing COAFS be guided by the principle that with adequate prior staff study it is not necessary that all such items be first referred to the Standing Committee before consideration by the IAC itself.

State Recommendation 3:

"That the representation on the Standing Committee be the seme as that of the IAC, and that the Standing Committee serve as a subordinate or staff committee to the IAC to consider on an interagency basis, problems referred to it by the IAC."

CIA Comments:

serve the IAC as a "staff committee" since it has no personent continuous

working status. The main advantage of the existence of the IAC Standing Committee is the element of time-saving to COAPS in securing

departmental viewpoints on interdepartmental problems. In producing

staff studies for the IAC, COAPS can get agency reaction on these

studies before putting them in final form for IAC approval. Thus,

the Standing Committee is the proving ground for testing the Staff

Study, but in this process the Standing Committee should not be

considered a barrier or layer between the office of the Director of

Central Intelligence and the IAC. Accordingly, formality of

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procedure, demanding official actions such as	motions and votes are
non-essential in Standing Committee meetings.	The adoption of parli-
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Mo Standing Committee can formulate no binding decisions.

prior analysis is made of the problems to be discussed, the only items which the IAC should refer to the IAC Standing Committee "to consider on an interagency basis" are those upon which some staff work is already performed to clearly define the issue involved. This may have been done by the IAC agency introducing a particular problem. In most instances, however, problems requiring consideration "on an interagency basis," being beyond the pale of interest of any one department full within the coordinating responsibility of the Director of Central Intelligence, and as such should be referred to him for adequate and proper consideration. In such "consideration" he will, of course, test his tentative findings with the IAC before arriving at a decision.

The wording in the recommendation limits the kind of problems that the Standing Committee may consider to those "referred to it by the IAC. This restriction serves no useful purpose.

Becommendations:

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1. That the Recommendation of the Department of State be changed to read as follows:

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"That the representation on the Standing Committee be the same as that of the IAC, and that the Standing Committee consider all problems referred to it on an interagency basis so as to speed up the attainment of departmental views on interdepartmental issues."

2. That the Director of Central Intelligence issue an emendment to paragraph 6 of DCI 1/1 eliminating the necessity for arriving at "unanimous agreement" within the Standing Committee before referring a paper to the IAC for formal vote.

State Recommendation 4:

"That CIA fulfill its coordinating responsibility on research programs primarily through the Estimates Division, whose primary function should be such coordination, in accordance with the following principles:"

CIA Commente:

The primary function of any "Estimates Division" is to prepare intelligence estimates. Efficient work in this field will bring about a certain degree of coordination as a by-product. However, whether or not CIA establishes an organizational unit to be known as the "Estimates Division" is an internal decision to be made by the Director of Central Intelligence, without outside direct or indirect dictation.

"Research," as such, is an undertaking very essential in producing an intelligence estimate and "research program" at the most is a segment of the total production function. CIA's coordinating responsibility goes far beyond the purview of just "research," embracing also coordination in many other fields - Alexander CIA-RDP86B00269R000500020019-4.

As to how CIA carries on its coordinating responsibility is to be determined by the Director of Central Intelligence, and hence these "principles" of conduct are at the most suggestions for DCI to consider.

Since the general subject being considered in State's first

"Problem" is "Coordination of Intelligence Activities, the lead paragraph of Recommendation & should be reworded to express more accurately ILLEGIB

CIA's position.

Recommendation:

"That CIA fulfill its coordinating responsibility in ILLEGIB

Pirst Principle

accordance with the following principles!"

State Recommendation 4a:

"CIA will constitute itself the center of information on all U. S. foreign intelligence activities, including current research intelligence projects;"

CIA Comments:

Conclusion:

The word "activities" places a false limitation on the scope of CIA functions. Knowledge of "all V. S. foreign intelligence" is sufficiently general to include information on activities.

As a central producer of national intelligence and as a coordinator
of all intelligence in the federal structure, CIA should be the recognized

the initiative in strengthening their world-wide collection facilities and in guaranteeing the free flow of raw information, finished departmental products and other pertinent data to the Central Intelligence Agency.

Conclusion:

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To comply with the mission of CIA, this principle should be reworded so as to be more inclusive of CIA's total responsibility.

Recommendation:

1. That the principle be reworded to read:

"CIA vill constitute itself the center of information on all

U. S. foreign intelligence matters, including programs, projects,

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and activities of all types embracing knowledge of the basic

supporting data."

Second Principle

State Recommendation 4b:

"CIA will have free access to the plans and programs of the several intelligence agencies, subject to overall departmental regulation;"

CIA Comments:

CIA's authority to comprehend fully the agency intelligence activities and functions is circumscribed seriously by the present wording of MBCID 1, wherein it is specified that CIA may see only "intelligence materials" and these with the express permission of the department.

The last phrase of the principle "subject to overall departmental regulation" could hamper progress if it were applied too generally.

There is no objection to its usage if meant to cover only the security regulations of each department and agency.

Conclusions:

- 1. The general acceptance of this principle by all IAC agencies would strengthen and facilitate the responsibility of CIA in the field of interdepartmental coordination.
- 2. The principle might well be clarified so that there will be no misunderstanding regarding the kind of departmental regulations which are meant to apply.

Recommendations:

- 1. That this principle be adopted by CIA for IAC application.
- 2. That the lat agrees instruct their organisations in adequate detail regarding full recognition of this principle at all levels throughout each agency.

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Third Principle

State Recommendation 4c1

"CIA will recognise that it should have active limison responsibility to other agencies as well as receiving limison from those agencies;"

CIA Comments:

The goal expressed by this recommendation is practical and worthwhile, and is a responsibility concomitant with the "free access"
thoughts expressed in the last proposed principle. The "free flow"
idea should be a two-way endeavor applicable to persons as well as
materials and information. This interagency lisison should exist at
policy levels as well as at working levels.

Conclusion:

The efficiency of present limison functions between the IAC agencies and CIA is a subject worthy of proper exemination.

Recommendations:

- 1. That CIA examine the condition of present limison activities between CIA and the IAC agencies, and
- 2. Based upon the findings of such examination, issue the necessary operating instructions.

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Fourth Principle

State Recommendation 4d:

"CIA will effect coordination as much by positive action in stimulating appropriate intelligence effort as by negative action in preventing undesirable duplications;"

CIA Comments:

This principle ties in with the "forthright initiative and leadership" concept, since its adoption by CIA and its unqualified recognition and acceptance by the IAC agencies would strengthen the administrative role of the Director of Central Intelligence in effecting coordination.

Conclusions:

- The "positive action" approach is undoubtedly the more acceptable method for stronger coordination efforts.
- 2. To work properly, this principle must be accepted fully by
 the IAC agencies so as not to classor "interference" with departmental
 undertaking when the DCI takes action in overall planning to stimulate
 "appropriate intelligence" efforts in the agencies.

Recommendation:

That this principle be adopted to guide CIA's actions in all fields of coordination, after receiving agency guarantees of full cooperation.

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Fifth Principle

State Recommendation be:

"CIA will recognize that requests for intelligence other then national intelligence, as defined, shall be forwarded for action to the agencies in accordance with established allocations and existing progrems;"

CIA Comments:

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Requests coming to CIA, See The course, are not cornerted "national"

"departmental" or any other category. Heither does the requestor

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specify that the desired intelligence estimate must be worked upon

initially by any IAC department or agency. Accordingly, even though

the request on CIA may ask for an intelligence product which is

nevel, this does not mean that CIA must call upon the Department of the Next for the production of the estimate. Any departmental intelligence conflict noth departure estimate will not be allowed to go beyond the limits of the department unless the policy officials concur in the findings. Hence all departmental intelligence products are framed in departmental policy viewpoints, and as such lose their objectivity when judged by intelligence standards.

Regardless of this deficiency, the CIA will utilize departmental intelligence products and will seeks departmental concurrences in the task of producing national intelligence estimates. The urgency of the request will determine whether the work thereunder falls into the category of "normal", "urgent" or "exceptional" as specified in

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Conclusions

- 1. "National Intelligence, as defined" being the basis for this recommendation by the Department of State, we should give consideration to a redefinition of Mational Intelligence to include therein concepts other than those which it now expresses.
- 2. The IAC agencies should be made to realize (and then live up to the realization):
 - (a) That CIA is the only intelligence agency in the entire federal structure that can produce estimates without policy bias, and hence with complete objectivity, and

(b) Because of this important factor, CIA has responsibility

for itself producing intelligence estimates even in fields which are allocated by directive to the departments.

Recommendations:

- 1. That RECID 3 be amended to include a new definition of Mational Intelligence which will include CIA's thoughts.
- 2. That DCI 3/1 and DCI 3/2 be scrutinized in the light of an amended NSCID 3 to see if proper emphasis and meaning is expressed in keeping with the new definition.

Sinth Principle

State Recommendation 47:

"CIA will recognize that coordination also implies assistance to the agencies in meeting their responsibilities, including in some cases the temporary assignments of personnel to the agencies."

CIA Comments:

The suggested norm that "coordination also implies assistance"
is an unsound thought for general application. There may be, and have
been exceptional instances, when it was most expedient in the interest
of producing national intelligence, to give the departments and agencies
some financial aid. The HIS program is an example of this type. However, it must be recognized clearly that this help was not to be considered a precedent for other undertakings, but was rather an exception
to the normal operating practices of CIA.

The only saving factor in the proposed principle is the unvitting admittance by the Department of State of the influence CIA has or could have in helping them to meet "their responsibilities." "He who holds the purse strings calls the tune."

Conclusion:

This principle should be totally disregarded and rejected as a substantially unsound interpretation of the function of coordination.

Recommendations:

I. That CIA non-concur in this principle and

2. Whenever an IAC agency is given financial assistance by CIA it should be understood clearly that a particular purpose is to be served by such act, and that CIA does not possess a bottomless financial reservoir for the benefit of the IAC agencies.

PROBLEM II - PRODUCTION OF NATIONAL INVESTIGENCE

State Recommendation La:

"l. That IAC agree with respect to the production of national intelligence estimates:

"a. That national intelligence applies only to intelligence which is interdepartmental in substance;"

CIA Comments:

This recommendation expresses the State viewpoint on the fundamental differences between State and CIA regarding the production of national intelligence. CIA contends that national intelligence cannot be defined exclusively in terms of being interdepartmental in substance, but that the definition must embrace also the thought that any intelligence, regardless of category "relating to the national security" is national intelligence, for which the Director of Central Intelligence as the sole objective producer of intelligence in the federal government, not bessed in by departmental policy prejudices, must assume full production responsibility.

In examining the present immediate definition of National Intelligence in MSCID 3 many are prone to overlook the second and shorter definition of Mational Intelligence appearing in paragraph 4 of MSCID 1, wherein it is stated:

"The Director of Central Intelligence shall produce intelligence relating to the national security, hereafter referred to as national intelligence."

Conclusions:

- 1. The viewpoint expressed in this recommendation is too narrow to cover the essential components of Mational Intelligence, and
- 2. The Director of Central Intelligence should not concur in the concept that this recommendation be placed before the IAC for agreement.

Recommendations:

- That the recommendation be rejected as inapplicable and inappropriate, and
- 2. That necessary steps be taken by CIA to insure, with the backing of the HSC, that all IAC agencies see eye to eye on the proper
 meaning of National Intelligence.

State Recommendation 1b:

- "1. That IAC agree with respect to the production of national intelligence estimates:
 - "b. That national intelligence should be developed with a maximum use of departmental facilities and minimum duplication of departmental intelligence activities;"

CIA Comments:

This recommendation completely overlooks the fact that much of the "duplication of departmental intelligence activities" exists between departmental agencies themselves. Though "duplication," as construed generally, is a wasteful endeavor, the thought should never be used when applied to intelligence production without being modified by the

word "somecossery." Though each agency of the Intelligence Advisory

Committee, including the Central Intelligence Agency, has had allocated

to it by National Security Council Directive a specific field of

dominant interest, it is recognized that the staff intelligence of each

of the departments must be broader in scope (underscoring supplied)

than any allocation of collection responsibility or recognition of

dominant interest might indicate.

A second grave weakness in the recommendation is that the words
"maximum use of departmental facilities" convey the erroneous notion
that each department should prepare "its" section of a national intelligence estimate, or that national intelligence is marely the combining
of departmental intelligence products.

The goal that CIA should recognize the departmental facilities and should look to them for assistance whenever possible is worthwhile as long as this is done in realistic manner.

Conclusions:

- 1. This recommendation should not be accepted as written until
 the IAC agencies understand and accept uniformly the redefined definition
 of "Bational Intelligence."
- 2. The IAC agencies should recognise that National Intelligence is not morely the editing and joining of departmental products, neither

is it just the blending and merging of departmental viewpoints but rather an overall objective evaluation analysis which transcends the competency capacity and policies of any and all departments of governments.

3. We should never subscribe to any recommendation or principle which overlooks the reality that "duplication" in the intelligence field when within reasonable bounds, is more a blessing than a curse because of the adags that "Two minds are better than one."

Recommendations:

- 1. That CIA not accept this recommendation until the basic problem of formulating a new definition in "National Intelligence" is solved.
- 2. That even then this recommendation be rewritten before acceptance so that:
 - (a) "Duplication" be modified to read "unmanusary duplication," and
 - (b) The "impresserry duplication" concept be understood to apply between the IAC agencies themselves as well as to the relation-ship between CIA and the agencies.

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3. That the IAC agencies understand clearly that any such recommendation as this lays a positive burden on the agencies themselves to expedite an efficient and complete "free flow" of departmental raw information and finished intelligence products to the Central Intelligence Agency.

State Recommendation lc:

"1. That IAC agree with respect to the production of national intelligence estimates:

"c. That except in crisis situations no step be taken in the preparation of national estimates before consultation with appropriate agencies."

CIA Comments:

This recommendation misplaces the emphasis completely of the basic fact that the Central Intelligence Agency is the <u>SOLE</u> unit of government charged with the production of Mational Intelligence. In carrying out this function CIA does not seek direct or indirect prior permission or approval from any of the IAC agencies. CIA assumes full responsibility for the content and format of all national intelligence estimates, and hence CIA determines the mode to follow in the production of each such estimate.

However, CIA acknowledges the benefit to be achieved by tapping agency facilities whenever circumstances permit, and BCI 3/1 establishes clearly what shall be done in "normal," "urgent" and "exceptional" circumstances to seak agency participation in the production of national intelligence estimates.

Conclusions:

1. To follow this recommendation would put fetters on the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency, by subordinating the

function of producing Mational Intelligence to the policies and procedures of the departmental activities.

- 2. In showing the proper spirit of cooperation with the IAC agencies CIA has already gone further than the exception called for in this recommendation by asking for departmental comments even in "crisis situations." (This is in the newly proposed DCI Directive.)
- 3. To meet its deadline for furnishing a national intelligence catimate to the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and others the Central Intelligence Agency cannot be dependent upon departmental promises of completion which are subject to the whitemand determination of departmental policy officials.

Recommendations:

- 1. That this recommendation be totally rejected as being completely at variance with the mission and objectives of the Central Intelligence Agency.
- 2. That after "Mational Intelligence" has been adequately redefined the IAC agencies be made to redlike more correctly their position in the development of the national intelligence products.

State Recommendation 2:

"That the IAC discuss and approve all national intelligence estimates on which there is substantial disagreement among the agencies or upon the request of a member."

CIA Comments:

This recommendation has two major weaknesses:

- (a) The IAC is looked upon as a Board of Directors to assume ultimate responsibility for the content of CIA's products i.e.,

 National Intelligence estimates, and
- (b) The recommendation is contrary to the conclusions of the RSC with respect to the Dulles Report. The RSC stated that the Director and the IAC should not be bound by the concept of collective responsibility because this would inevitably reduce coordinated national intelligence to the lowest common denominator among the agencies concerned.

Purthermore, there is no cogent reason why it should always be necessary to discuss dissents at IAC Meetings. The controlling factor for discussing national intelligence estimates at IAC Meetings should be the importance attached to the need for such discussion by any member of the IAC, rather than the existence of a difference of opinion as to the conclusions of the estimate.

We must recognize, however, that our present system on agency

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concurrences does not achieve the same end as would be derived by
simultaneous collective discussion. Thus, some sympathetic consideration should be given to the fact that collective discussions, if
adequately staffed and degently-directed, rather than bringing out a
weak "common denominator" of thought, may add to the potency of the
majority findings, may eliminate minority dissents without weakening
the major conclusions, or may evolve new and even strengthened judgments on the premise under consideration.

Conclusions:

- 1. The recommended action is too broad and sweeping in calling for IAC discussion on "all national intelligence estimates upon which there is substantial disagreement...."
- 2. IAC discussion should not be discouraged, but should be premised on the need as desired by any one member rather than on the existence of a substantial dissenting opinion.

Recommendations:

- 1. That the State recommendation be reworded to read:
 "That the IAC discuss estimates upon the request of a member."
- 2. That the recommendation as reworded be accepted.

State Recommendation 3:

"That COAPS review and make recommendations for any revision of procedures for the production of coordinated national estimates in crisis situations, such procedures to be, as far as possible, in accordance with the principles outlined in existing MSCID's, MSC 50 and Recommendation 1 above."

CIA Comments:

COAPS has studied the need for a formal procesure to govern in crisis situations, and has already drafted and sent to the IAC agencies a proposed DCI on this subject.

Conclusion:

This action by COAPS is sufficient to comply with the objective of the State recommendation.

Recommendation:

That the IAC agencies expedite the approval of the COAPS' (CIA) proposal on "Crisis Situations."



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PROBLEM III - RESPARCE AND REPORTS

State Recommendation 1:

"That, aside from national intelligence, CIA will produce intelligence reports only in fields of common concern, as prescribed by the DCI on the savice of the IAC."

CIA Comments:

This recommendation conflicts with the view contained in he of State Paper I, which says that CIA will accomplish nothing beyond what is known as "Mational Intelligence." If "Mational Intelligence" is redefined in adequate fashion this State recommendation would apparently cause no restrictive limitation on the production responsibility of CIA. However, "appearances are sometimes deceptive" and such would be the case in this instance. The Director of Central Intelligence does not have authority to prescribe fields of common concern. Neither does the IAC have any function to advise the DCI in this regard. The Mational Security Act is most specific in stating that CIA shall "perform, for the benefit of existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern es the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally;" and furthermore that CIA shall "perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the Mational Security Council may (Underscoring supplied) The recommendafrom time to time direct." tion also restat a the "Board of Directors'" philosophy so prevalent in much of the State thinking process that the Central Intelligence

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Agency shall undertake what is prescribed by the IAC.

Conclusions

- 1. This State recommendation is too restrictive as the Director of Central Intelligence must comply with requests from the President, the Mational Security Council, and others.
- 2. This State recommendation is erroneous in content by ascribing a responsibility to the DCI and the IAC which belongs, by law to the National Security Council.

Recommendation:

1. That the State recommendation be rejected in its entirety.

State Recommendation 2:

"That, on a priority basis, COAPS prepare for consideration in IAC recommendations on the delineations of fields of common concern."

CIA Comments:

The "fields of common concern" are those areas of production
which do not full specifically into the allocated responsibility of any
one department or agency. Thus under MSCID 3 "Economic, Scientific,
and Technological Intelligence" are assigned to "Eact agency in accordance with its respective needs."

Since the issuance of RSCID 3 a permanent interdepartmental
Scientific Intelligence Committee has been established under DCI 3/3
"to plan, support and coordinate the production of scientific intelligence

as it affects the national security." By this action one segment of "fields of common concern" has not only been delineated, but has also been put under adequate coordination control.

Conclusions:

- 1. Best coordination in fields of common concern is not achieved by mere "delineation" of the fields.
 - 2. Continuous problems of coordination exist in those fields.
- 3. The precedent of the Scientific Intelligence Committee establishment should carry much weight in considering problems in the economic intelligence field.
- 4. Because of waster scope and more complexities in the economic field there is even greater justification for establishing an Economic Intelligence Committee.

Recommendations:

- That the State recommendation be rejected as not affording a solid solution in the Economic Intelligence field.
- 2. That there be established by Discussive of the Director of Central Intelligence a permanent interdepartmental committee, under the chairmanship of a representative of CIA, to plan, support and coordinate the production of scientific intelligence as it affects the national security and that such committee be known as "The Economic Intelligence Verberi Rolesse 2003/05/0630-CIA-RDP86B00269R000500020019-4

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PROBLEM IV - POLITICAL SUMMARIES

State Recommendation 1:

"That COAPS study and propers recommendations for consideration by the IAC on the proper allocation of responsibility for political summaries, both daily and weekly."

CIA Comments:

The Central Intelligence Agency and most of the IAC agencies have intelligence summaries of some type. Undoubtedly, these have all been published for some specific purpose. In the field of coordination responsibility it would be well for CIA to examine all such publications periodically to evaluate the current need for the product, and to ascertain if improvement can be effected.

Conclusions:

There is much merit in this State recommendation.

2. This is definitely a function which falls squarely on CIA in its function to coordinate intelligence activities.

Recommendations:

- 1. That the State recommendation be accepted.
- 2. That COAPS embark on this project, reporting, of course, to the Director of Central Intelligence, before the matter is referred to the IAC for their consideration.